ago, when he renounced a negative faith and raced a positive one. Ten thousand men do the same thing every week in this country, and yet there is not the least stir created by it. But let George H. Hepworth renounce Unitarianism and embrace Congregationalism, and the whole country is apprised of the fact. The press heralds it for and wide, and the event is talked of in the pulpits and around the Christian firesides of the land. Sublimity of conception, boldness of expression and simplicity of style, are the peculiar characteristics of this preacher. The people flock to hear him, not because he tells them anything different from what they could hear elsewhere, but he tells "the old, old story" more sweetly and pleasantly and beautifully than others tell it. It is clothed with a fresh charm from his lips and inspires new hopes in hearts that were void of hope, and revives the expiring hopes of others. Though it is but a few weeks since he cut loose from the denomination in which he had been born and maintained and the church with whom he labored, he has found friends ready to subscribe more than a third of a million dollars to enable him to erect a church edifice which shall be to him a habitation and a name. Thus we see that greatness does not go unrequited.

The Overthrow of the Lobby-Let us liave

The exposures and admonitions of the HERALD were manifest in the action of the House on Friday, on the proposal to renew the land grant to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad. The contest was closely fought by the friends of reform and retrenchment, headed by Mr. Cox, Mr. Holman, Mr. Stevenson and General Ketchum, members of different parties. It is with regret that we find men like Dawes, Farnsworth, Hooper, Lynch, Slooum, Wheeler and Poland voting in favor of a measure which was a flagrant outrage upon the public credit. But at the same time the public sense of the House was strong enough to overbear this array of distinguished names. They must answer to their constituents.

We have examined this bill carefully, and we do not see that it has one redeeming quality. The franchise contemplated by the bill was granted many years ago. The owners made no effort to build the road. When the grant was made it would have been of great advantage to Wisconsin. The State was young, undeveloped, with an overplus of public lands, and could have given of its superabundant acres to build a railway. But the men who owned the franchise had no such intention. They cared nothing for the enterprise or the growth of Wisconsin. They simply yearned for money. They held the grant for ten years. It was renewed for five years. Not a dollar was spent in the development of the road. Money was made in an effort to found the new town of Superior City, and it seems like recalling a chapter of the history of the last generation when we learn that the enterprise nured to the benefit of such men as Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, Robert Toombs and John Slidell. It was in some respects a venerable job. Every year added to the value of the lands. A franchise, with two dollars an acre, increased in value to ten and twelve dollars an acre. An easy Congress had on two occusions confirmed the grant, and there was no doubt similar influences would still control. Congress had been lavish in giving away the lands. It had given sixty millions of dollars to build a road to the Pacific, which might as well have been built for twenty millions. It had given the Northern Pacific as much land as is included in the European area of France, and no better lands remain. There was no room to doubt that there would be the same spirit of legislative complaisance. Men of national repute-eminent for their "honesty" and "integrity," like Dawes and Hooper-were induced to support it. The lobby was rallied in force. As we have said, the vermin of legislation seemed to swarm and crawl over the House. Combinations were made with the Yerba Buena people, behind whom was the great Central Pacific Railway. All the delicacies and comforts and luxuries of modern civilization were devoted to the work. Money was spent in "retaining counsel," in paying "gambling debts," There were dinners, receptions, assemblies, and everything was on the flood

tide to success Then came the HERALD exposure of the lobby. We have read of the bombardment of the calico forts with which the Chinese attempted to guard their coasts when menaced by the English navy. In a figurative sense. it seemed as if a columbiad had sent its round shot ripping, tearing, destroying. The lobby forts were found to be calico-the turrets and bastions ingeniously painted fictions. The lobby was shattered, and all that was seen were fragments of wine glasses, viands, playing cards, faro "chips," clgars and flowers, with the masters in ignominious retreat. The surrender of Erie, complete and prompt as it was, was only rivalled by the downfall of the lobby. The most perfect combination ever formed against the Treasury was routed. When the vote came many members ran away and would not vote. They had fragrant remains of "Dick" Franchot's champagne and "Sam" Ward's cigars, and had not the heart to disappoint the luxurious and hospitable expectations of their saintly hosts. So they left the field. Farnsworth and Dawes held their ground with their followers. Mr. Dawes is leader of the House. He has made many blatant speeches in favor of retrenchment. He gives us every year a diatribe upon corruption and extravagance. His reputation as an honest man has been carefully nursed by his friends and followers. Yet he did not disdain to unite himself with a shameless lobby and to lead in a wanton attack upon the Treasury which he has so meritoriously "defended." But all in vain! Mr. Dawes could not save the scheme, and he retreats out of the contest with a sorely wounded reputation. When the leader of the House makes himself the leader of the lobby we may well mourn for the absence of public virtue in public men.

The defeat of this measure is full of instruction. It means that the subsidy business is
wrong. Congress has no more right to
alienate the public domain for private gain
than to use the money of the Treasury as endownents to individual members. These
will make the necessary appropriations. It is
understood that three millions of dollars will
be asked for this purpose, and if the appropriation is made and judiciously expended
the money will not be thrown away. Even
Spain, much as we are accustomed to decide

lands are a sacred trust. They belong to the people. We invite the citizens of other lands to accept our citizenship. We send our young men out into the world to make their way. We are impelled ourselves to abandon the sorely burdened and heavily-crowded East, and find homes in these fresh and inviting countries. Every year, with the increase of wealth and enterprise, adds to the value of these possessions. To squander these lands upon railways, which simply use them for their own gain, like the directors of the Pacific Railway, or which lock them up for twenty years against emigration, like the owners of this Lake Superior and St. Croix scheme, is in every sense a crime. We can see no intelligent motive for legislation of this kind. In saying so we are not arguing against giving land subsidies to railways. There are regions in the West-say in countries like Arizona, Nevada and Montana-where a judicious endowment of lands will be of great advantage to the community and materially assist in the development of the national wealth. But this must be done under the operation of a general law, framed by wise men with care and thought. Congress should not permit itself to wantonly pass bills which lead to corruption as widespread and appalling as was seen in the building of the Pacific Railway. If sixty millions of dollars are given for a national purpose we must see that they are honestly expended and invested. No such care has been shown This Pacific Road has had an immunity which disgraces Congress. Its agents have been appointed by Speakers of the House, Colfax and Blaine, on commitwhere they could seize it and more effectually plunder the Treasury. They have been appointed commissioners to report upon the condition of the road, when every one was morally certain that their reports were made in the interest of the Railroad Ring, and were paid for in money and bonds. They have overwhelmed the press with their "business," and virtually hushed every spirit of eriticism and inquiry. They have gone on from victory to victory, until an angry public sentiment, directed by an independent press, has at last compelled the House

to pause and consider. We say to the republicans that if they mean to select General Grant they can do his canvass no greater harm than to burden him with this infamous land grant subsidy legislation. The people despise the French arms intrigue. They rate at its true valuation the clamor about the Custom House. They contemn the tavera gossip about relatives in office and presents; but when they see gangs of speculators and adventurers conspiring to enrich themselves at the expense of the Treasury, when they see principalities given to irresponsible private corporations, acting without government control, and are told that these acts are approved by the President without a veto or a protest, they will naturally feel angry and rise in political rebellion. Upon no subject are they more justly sensitive. For this reason we entreat the President, in the spirit of the most sincere friendship, to put his veto upon the first measure that comes to him proposing to endow irresponsible corporations with the public domain. Let him say that he will sign no bill that does not guard the vested rights of the people in the most careful manner: that does not hold the directors of the proposed enterprise to the strictest scrutiny and accountability: that gives one acre more than is necessary to aid the enterprise, not completely build it, and that does not provide that in the event of the lands not being sold to actual settlers within a certain time they shall revert to the government. An effort will be made to resuscitate this bill upon the report of a conference committee. are confident that men as gallant as Ketcham. Holman, Stevenson and Cox will continue their war and defeat it. But whether or not. our last reliance is in the President, and if he would stand well with the people he must not disappoint us. The conqueror of the rebellion must not surrender to the lobby.

Admiral Inglefield's Movements-Shall We Prepare for War with England?

Our Washington despatches this morning reveal a startling state of facts not only in regard to the defenceless condition of our coast and of our principal cities, but also in respect to the movements of Rear Admiral Inglefield, the naval attache of the British Legation at Washington. It seems to us that the facilities which were afforded to this officer to inquire into our defensive strength and weakness at the moment when England is about to violate her treaty obligations have been too liberal to be justified on the ground of international courtesy. England adopted the same system of spying out the land during the Trent controversy, and was ready to bear down with a strong fleet upon our unprotected harbors in case we refused to surrender the captured rebels. She is apparently preparing for something of the same kind now, should war grow out of the disputed Alabama claims. A short, sharp and decisive blow would be her aim. If she could batter down New York and seize the command of the Mississippi in a week it would be worth a hundred victories in the field, and she could then offer us the olive branch, in the hour of our humiliation, to save her commerce. In all this England sadly mistakes our temper, as she can find abundant evidences in our civil war; for we would not only drive her fleets of merchantmen from the ocean, but her flag from the Western hemisphere, But some sort of preparation on our part seems to be necessary. We cannot look upon even a bully stripping for the fight without some concern lest he should have the hardihood to strike in hope of an easy victory. It is well to be on the alert and to save ourselves from disaster and disgrace by guarding against the possibility of a war, which, if it comes at all, will begin with a stonning, staggering blow. We are, perhaps, too busy negotiating new loans and thinking of the payment of the national debt to prepare for war in time of peace. We hear that some measures are to be taken by the government for putting our defences in better condition, by arming our forts and refitting our iron-clads, if Congress will make the necessary appropriations. It is understood that three millions of dollars will be asked for this purpose, and if the appropriation is made and judiciously expended

her arrogance and decay, might overcome us for a time if the two countries should go to war. This is a state of things which should not be permitted long to continue, and which ill becomes a great nation. We wust take lessons from our enemies as well as from our own experience. We cannot afford to regard lightly the investigations of Admiral Inglefield or to wait until a hostile fleet is steaming into our harbors. England will not recede from the position she has taken on the Alabama claims and the Geneva Conference, and we cannot. War is not probable, but it is possible with England at any moment, and with Spain sooner or later. We can afford to make such preparations as will secure us against war by the strength of our defences and defensive appliances. These cannot be made in a day, and it would be well to do now what, in the judgment of the President, ought to be done for safety and security in any event.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SYMPATHY WITH THE PARIS "REDS."-The radicals of England are to commemorate the anniversary of the 'uprising" of the Paris "Reds" of the Commune by assemblage in St. George's Hall, London, this evening. The French "uprising" was in itself a most decisive affair, and resulted in producing the most decided consequences to the administration of government in France. The unpleasant part of it is narrated in our cable telegrams from Paris, which tell almost dally of the executions which now take place in the criminals' field at Sartory. The London reformers can afford to overlook such "inferential damage" incidents, however, as they are at a good and safe distance from Sartory.

Personal Intelligence.

General Clinton B. Flak, of St. Louis, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Francis B. Haynes, of Boston, ex-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is sojourning at the Honman House,

General R. Randson, of North Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel. James Austin, member of Parilament, Canada, is

a guest of the Sturtevant House.

General R. P. Buckland, of Ohio, is at the St.
Nicholas Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is at the West-

minister Hotel.

Colonel C. T. Pollard, of Alabama, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Arnini, of the German Legation, is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Judge Tremain, of Albany, is registered at the Gliscy House. Governor John T. Hoffman left this city for

Governor John T. Hoffman left this city for Albany yesterday.

Judge James Grant, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Pra Bat Somdetch Prabaramin Taramain Taramaha Chulalonkorn Kiao Pra Chao Pen Din Siam is the name of the King of Siam. —The Sultan has received a large gift of birds and beasts from the Khedive, among them some

Cuban bloodhounds, with keen noses for a negro.

—The Rev. Mr. John Purchas, the minister of St. James' Chapel, Brighton, was recently served with the order of suspension. made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

— Some tattling member of the Assembly openly informed M. Gambetta that the President still speaks of him as un jou furieux, whereupon the exdictator did become furious and declared that universal suffrage had condoned his policy of resistance doutrance.

— Henemant Colonel Charles Wandam for

—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wyndham, for many years Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower of London, diad recently at his restuence in that fortress. Colonel Wyndham served with the Second regiment of Dragoons at Waterloo, where he received two severe wounds.

—A member of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament has presented a pian for laying a cable between frieste and Alexandria. The Austrian government has already made preparations for connecting by cable the fortified seaport of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, with Malta and Coffu.

—Lord Charles Hamilton, adjudicated a bankrupt in December last, but who has pertinaciously refused to appear, again falled to answer to his name, and was believed to be out of England. Mr. Registrar Spring-Rice ordered the usual memorandum of non-appearance to be entered.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Daily News, Brighton, England.]

The New York Herald boasts of a new enterprise. It celebrated Christmas by publishing a long report from its commissioner in Southern Africa, who had organized an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone. The accounts, which were dated from Unyambyembe, have been reprinted in the English journals, but the comments of the Herald are not without interest. It is very proud of its enterprise, and claims the credit of the first bold adventure of modern journalism "in the cause of humanity, civilization and science." For a considerable period there has been great uncertainty as to the whereaccus of the commissioner. Lincoln said of Sherman in his famous march, "We know where he went in, but we don't know where he will come out," and the Herald shared this perplexity. Now, nowever, it rejoices in his progress into the interior. It says, "Holding to the idea that Lake Tanganyika is discharged into the Nile, we have a theory that both Dr. Livingstone and our explorer will come back into the civilized world by the same outlet from the heart of savage Africa. Our theory is that when our traveller reaches Uliji ne will learn that Dr. Livingstone has gone northward to join Sir Samuel Baker's expedition." There is a report that Sir Samuel was snot in a multiny of his troops on the Upper Nile, but this is probably a fiction of the Arabs. The British government, says the Herald, is far too slow and too penurious in its attempts on behalf of Dr. Livingstone, A property equipped exploring expedition of 500 men from the British government could traverse without difficulty the whole breadth of equatorial Airies from sea to sea. To do the Americans justice, they are never tardy in their efforts to assist our explorers, having been most strenuous in their exertions to discover Sir John Franklin.

In the English papers of the 28th ult., which have just come to hand, we find the following interesting

A private letter from Zanzibar of the 7th of January describes an interview which the American Consul and several American merchants resident there had had on the previous night with the Sultan (sjeet Bonyoush). His Royal Highness was about to start on a pligrimage for Mecca, and he assured his visitors that the messengers sent by him some time ago on the track of Mr. Stanley, the New York Herald Correspondent, would be back within twenty days at farthest. They are expected to bring news from Mr. Stanley, and possibly some definite intelligence about Dr. Livingstone.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON.

POUGHERERSIE, March 17, 1872.
The propeller John L. Hasbrouck reached this city from New York this noon. From New Hamburg here she crushed through nine inches of solid ice. At times men and boys skated on the ice alongside of her, only five feet away, and opposite this city an ice boat daried across her bow. All along the river for a distance of twenty miles she was greeted with cheers, waving of flags and shrieks from steam whistes. She was not damaged in the least. Navigation between here and New York is now permanently opened for the season.

YACHTING

A meeting of the Yacht Regatta Arsociation of the Lakes was held lately at Toledo, and the attendance was much larger than had previously been expected. The Committee on Constitution and Bylaws bot being prepared to report they asked and received an extension of time until the next meeting. The sailing rules were changed in some essential particulars, and made to conform more strictive those governing eastern regattas. The name of the association was changed to that of the "international Yacht Association of Lake Erie," and it was decided to hold two regattas the coming season, of two days each, at Put-in-Bay, the first to commence on Wednesday, Jane 12, and the other on Tuosday, September 10, the anniversary of Perry's viotory on Lake Erie, The number, kind and value of the prizes will be determined upon hereafter. The following gentlemes were appointed Finance Committee:—Messrs. Merit Sweny and Jay Cooke, Put-in-Bay; J. M. Ashley, Detroit; Captsin G. W. Orr, Sandusky; W. Andrew Worley, Middie Bass Island. —Geogland Hereld. March &

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Latest Intelligence Respecting the Captured Herald Correspondent.

HIS PERILOUS POSITION.

Determined to Succeed, Relying on the Herald.

A Prisoner in the Heart of Scuffletown.

Flight or Death of Henry Berry

THE GANG REDUCED TO THREE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17, 1872.

To-day being Sunday there was no train on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, and consequently there is no later intelligence from your correspondent, who is reported to be a prisoner in the hands of the Lowery outlaws. The latest intelligence from him prior to his capture is best related by a gentleman with whom he had

A CONVERSATION ON THE TRAIN
just before leaving it for the rendezvous of the
b rigands. In substance it is as follows:—

"I came down the road on Thursday last. The correspondent got on at Shoe Heel depot. I thought he was a trader or merchant, but was introduced to him as a Herald correspondent. He told me that he had been specially despatched by the Herald from New York with instructions to effect

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE LOWERYS, and was determined to accomplish the object of his mission or perish in the attempt. He went up the road on Wednesday and had stopped at Shoe Heel that night, where he had been busy prosecuting inquiries in regard to the outlaws. He had earnestly endeavored to find some one who would carry a letter from him to Henry Berry Lowery, but no one could be induced to take the message for any amount of money. He said he was

DETERMINED TO SEE LOWERY

if it took him a month to accomplish that object. He had no fear of the consequences to himself, as he would announce himself a special commissioner of the Herald and rely upon the prestige of that great journal to carry him safely through. I advised him to give up the rash attempt, which was looked upon by everybody on the train as foolbardy and dangerous in the extreme. I recalled the terrible

FATE OF THE DETECTIVE, SAUNDERS, so graphically reported in the Herald by another correspondent of that paper, and told him that these outlaws were very suspicious as well as vindictive; but it had no effect upon him. He was determined to persevere in the duty for which be had been detailed. He got off the train alone at Eureka, eight miles from Shoe Heel, and three miles above Moss Neck, right in

THE HEART OF SOUPPLETOWN.

He got on the train about forty-five minutes past nine o'clock, and it was fifteen minutes past ten when he left it and started off a foot on his perilous mission."

This was all this gentleman knew or could tell about him. His safety is considered very doubtful here, and along the line of the railroad, where the desperate and cruel character of the outlaw is well known. A false step or the slightest inadvertence, it is feared,

WILL COST HIM HIS LIFE.

The merest suggestion from any source that he was playing them false or would betray them would be fatal to him. The tortures and cruel death of Saunders, the detective, would be repeated in his case, and nothing would save him.

Henry Berry Lowery is either dead or has fied the country. One opinion is that he has taken advantage of the money obtained in the late large robbery at Lumberton and gone abroad. The latest report, said to be a statement made by his brother, Sinclair Lowery, is, that one day last week Henry Berry was engaged in cleaning out a double-barrelled gun, one barrel of which was loaded. While in the act the hammer of the loaded barrel caught in his clothing, and the barrel was discharged, the load entering under his chin and passing through his brain,

PRODUCING INSTANT DEATH.

This is only a vague and very untrust-worthy rumor, however. If Henry Berry Lowery is dead or has left the country, and if Boss Strong has in reality been sent to the happy hunting grounds of his fathers, the number of this notorious gang of desperadoes will have been reduced to three, viz.:—Stephen Lowery, Tom Lowery and Andrew Strong. George Applewhite, reported to have been killed some time during the early part of last year, but who subsequently made his appearance among the gang, afterwards disappeared again, and his whereabouts or probable fate has ever since been

CLOUDED IN MYSTERY.

Some think that he left the county as Henry Berry Lowery is now reported to have done, while others entertain the opinion that he was killed in some brawl among the members of the gang.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Secretary Fish's Note Debated in a British Cabinet Council—The Impression Pleasing, but the Prospect One of Delay.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 17, 1872.

The London Observer, a journal which is said to be influenced by ministerial inspiration, states in its issue this morning, that at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the American reply to Lord Granville's note was read and discussed. It produced a favorable impression, and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further negotiations on the basis of the arrangements provided by the Treaty of Washington.

ENGLAND.

Radical Revolutionist Demonstration in Sympathy with the Paris "Reds."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALD.

London, March 17, 1872.

A meeting will be held to-morrow night in this city, at St. George's Hall, to commemorate the an-

A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.

A coal train ran off the failroad track yesterday, near Cardiff. A rankway guard was killed, thirty cars were wrecked and a cottage near the track demolished.

IRELAND.

National Colebration of St. Patrick's Day—Peace.
Patriotism and Charity.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

DUBLIN, March 17-P. M.

The national anniversary of St. Patrick was observed throughout Ireland to-day.

No disturbances are reported.

At Drogheda there was a great open-air celebration, at which speeches were made upholding "home rule" and denouncing the English government for refusing pardon to the Fenian prisoners.

FRANCE.

Progress of the Priestly Revolution Against
Papal Infallibility—Legislative Economy
in Triumph Over the War Principle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 17, 1872,
Père Jungna, a priest of Bordeaux, having been
prosecuted for writings pronounced by his superiors
to be against religion, has addressed a letter to
Monseigneur Donnet, the Cardinal Archbishop of
Bordeaux, in defence of his orthodoxy. He declares that "those who accept the dootrine of Papal
infallibility no longer belong to the true Church,"
and maintains that he and other priests who reject
that doctrine are "the depositories of the traditions
of the primitive universal Church,"

Père Jungna is organizing a committee of action, corresponding with similar committees in France and foreign countries, and intends to make a direct appeal to the people of Bordeaux.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES REDUCED.

A compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Budget Committee of the Assembly on the war estimates, which are reduced 19,000,000f.

ITALY.

Mazzini's Memoriam by Public Procession in Rome.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, March 17, 1872.

The demonstration in honor of the memory of Joseph Mazzint took place to-day and was a great success. An immense procession, including all the workingmen's societies, with banners, flags and bands of music, carried the bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the capital, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches.

Good order was maintained throughout the pro-

UTAH.

Gentile Meeting to Protest Against the State

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1872.

The Gendle opponents to the Mormon State scheme held a mass meeting last night, Judge Hayden presiding. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were given by Judge Hayden Gitenrist, Dr. Conger and others. Judge Hayden predicted the admission of the State would be FOLLOWED IN SIX MONTHS BY BLOODSHED

pollowed in Six Months by Bloodshed in the streets of Sait Lake City. The Mormon theocracy could not remain in supreme power without collision with the Gentiles, who must fight or fice, Gilchrist analyzed the State constitution and showed it was an instrument to perpetuate the power of Brigham Young and the priesthood criminals, the foes to republican institutions and to the peace and welfare of the Gentile citizens. Tom Fitch's name was received with manifestations of popular disapproval. The meeting appointed a committee of

THIRTEEN PROMINENT CITIZENS
to draw up a protest to Congress against the admission as a State, and resolved to send it on by a committee of two ladies, the wives of spostate Mormons. One Gentile was sent to Washington to work against the insidious scheme of Young, Hooper, the Cannon Mormons and the Fitch-Fuller clique—paid Jack Mormons to put the Territory under the heel of the priesthood.

TAKES COLLECTED AND UNACCOUNTED POR.

TAXES COLLECTED AND UNACCOUNTED POR.

Merchants and business men are leaguing together to resist a further collection of taxes until some account is rendered by the Church officials. Vast sums of money already collected are past all trace. Governor Wood has appointed John Chislet Territorial Treasurer, Myron Hawley Librarian, both Gentiles. The bonds are filed. The Mormons will decline to give up the offices, and the courts will be asked to intervene to compel them to follow the law. An animated and exciting legel contest is anticipated.

THE PACIFIC TRAINS RUNNING.

THE PACIFIC TRAINS RUNNING.

The Union Pacific Railroad trains are running again with considerable regularity.

VIRGINIA'S PRINTING FRAUDS. WHEELING, Va., March 17, 1872.

The Intelligencer, noticing the charges made by Mr. Walker, the State Printer, that the former printer, a proprietor of that paper, had collected fraudulent bills from the State, says that the charges are wholly groundless, false and malicious; that the former proprietor never drew a dollar from the State Treasuty except upon bills properly rendered for work honestly done and lawfully charged for, and that vouchers on file will show it; that there had been no suggestion of wrong on his past till Walker himself was arraigned by his own party friends and charged in the House of Delegates by a member of that body, on the authority of his own official vouchers, with naving collected a fraudulent overcharge on two publications of \$4,341; that his motion for manufacturing counter charges is therefore apparent; that the exposure of Walker's peculations resulted in the appointment of a commission with Governor Jacob at its head to investigate his accounts and those of the former printer, and that though this commission is composed of four democrats to one republican, the Intelligencer has no doubt they will impartially determine who it is that has been defined in the State, and saks that they proceed at once with the Investigation.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1872.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday which practically abolishes the death penalty, by leaving the mode of punishment to the jury so far as to allow them to decide whether the prisoner shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

THE COAT ISLAND STEAL

A Mass Meeting in San Francisco Condemus the Job-Denunciation of Their Representatives—The President Called On to Veto It if It 1 18867.

SAN FRANCISCO, M. Wch 18, 1872.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in Platte Hail this evening, at which there was as immense attendance. Resolutions strongly conde uning the cession of Goat Island to the Central Railroad Company were unanimously adopted and will be telegraphed to Washington. General B. F. Aiexander, of the United States Engineers, and Mr. (Wildle T. Fay were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to present the views of the people of San Francisco against the cession of said island to

the railroad company.

The meeting, although called with only ten hours notice, represented the bulk of the capital and bustness enterprise of San Francisco. James Otts presided, with 150 vice presidents, comprising the leading bankers, merchants, snippers, business men and taxpayers of the city, regardless of politics. The presentie was adopted with great applause. It approves the resolutions on the subject adepted by the Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco, and by the Board of

Supervisors. It sets forth the
REAL SENTIMENTS OF THE PROPLE

of San Francisco, that the conclusions set forth is
such resolutions are endorsed by the best civil and
military engineers of this coast, and were proclaimed by the late General Thomas. Is
also declares the island to be the Gibraitar
of the bay of San Francisco; that the proposed grant would enable the company to
build up a city equal to San Francisco in importance
and wholly independent of it, to the ruin of the city
already containing 150,000 people and \$300,000,000
of property. Further, the reports of the prohability
of the grant being effected already depressed real
estate to such an extent that it can only be sold at a
ruinous sacrifice, and that what has been done in
Congress already is through the perversion of facts
and

TREACHERY ON THE PART OF THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION
in the House. The resolutions dectare that all representations to Congress that accommodations have not been offered in the city of San Francisco for convenience of railroads are fabrications, and, as evidence of this, state that sixty acres of the most valuable part of the water iront and a strip of land 1,000 feet wide and our or five miles leng to the southern boundary of our county line have eem conceded for an entrance to the city and for terminal grounds; and that any and all other just and reasonable concessions asked for to reader practicable and convenient the said terminal grounda, and not inconsistent with private rights), for the purpose of extending communication and commercial communication, we not only interpose no objections to, but we will heartily endorse and sasist, if assured that the actual terminus will positively be fixed at this point and the Goat Island scheme be abandoned, That the location of the terminus on the island world not receive the work as the control of the traveling public nor decrease the time of transit from the eastern to the western shore of the

the location of the terminus on the island would not secure inchessed convenience to the travelting public nor decrease the time of transit from the eastern to the western shore of the bay; that the provisions of section two of the said bill granting the Central Pacific Railroad power to establish their western terminus on Gont Island, fistend of the city of San Francisco, according to the terms of their original charter, is a francisco according to the terms of their original charter, is a francisco according to the terms of their original charter, is a francisco according to the subject of the United Stales, and that the sentence in said section 2 which declares "that no smoothly of any nature whatsoever is hereby intended to be given to the Central road," is false in fact, for there are capitalists in San Francisco that would gladly purchase said island upon the conditions named in the bill, which is a perpetual grant, and pay for the same millions of dollars into the United Stales reasury, and if it is worth tens of millions of dollars to private capitalists it is worth tens of millions of collars to private capitalists it is worth tens of millions of railroad this great corporation that has absolute power to concentrate there the commercial control of the State by building docks, what we not railroads with this terminus in the center of our, narbor; that we look with confidence and pride to our Senators Cole and Cassorty in this emergency to ward off ine calamity that as startled us with the

RECELESS DISREGARD OF OUR RIGHTS
and interests, and we bow our heads in sname as
the action of our members of Congress so recently
loaded with honor by a confiding constituency. The
officers of the meeting were directed to forward a
copy of the proceedings of the meeting to every
member of both houses of Congress.
The meeting was addressed by Captain Taylor,
Captain Multett, General Cobb, Mr. W. H. Sears and
others. A final resolution was adopted as follows:—
Resolved, That if the Senate should pass the bill for the
cession of any portion of Goat Island to the railroad
company we carrestly request the President of the United

THE INTERNATIONALS IN THE WEST.

Meeting at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 17.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1872.

The first public meeting of the internationals was held at Turnor Hall, in this city, to-day. Three to four hundred persons were present. Speeches were made by Warren Chase and others.

Commemoration in Chicago.

About five hundred persons were present to-day at the meeting of the Internationals to commemorate the foundation of the Paris Commune. Addresses were made in four languages. No Americans of any standing were present.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

John S. Washington, for Inity-live years marine reporter of the New Orleans Picappae, is dead.

Mrs. Weberly, residing corner Forty-second and Ludlow streets, Philadephia, committed suicide yes.erday by hanging.

Caleb Gordon, who was accidentally shot, at Providence, R. L. by his grandson on Saturday, died the succeeding evening.

The Hibernians celebrated St. Patrick's Day in New Orleans by a grand procession. They got a day about of the New York A. O. H.

Harry T. Jones, a pioneer merchant of Novoto, Maria county, California, was found dead in a horse trough near his store, on Friday. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Over \$12.000,000 are being invested in note! property in Chicago. Work is progressing rapidly on the Facilic and Gardner Hotels, and countacts for the new Sherman House have been awarded.

The election of a State Senator for the Fith Pennsylvania district, on the 15th Instant, to fill the vacance caused by the death of Senator Evans, resulted in the return of Waddell, republican, by 700 ma, pority.

Owing to the advance in the price of sods ash the Pitts burg Association will meet on Tuesday to consider the ne cessity of an advance in glass.

epublican, by 700 majority.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in the Philadelphashurches. There was no out-door display.

A.—For a Pine and Flegant Spring Hat Golfret to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau etc.

A.—Horring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray stript

A.—Royal Havana Lettery.—Extraordinary DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARB-TINEZ & CO. BANKERS, 10 Wall street; box 4,688 Post onice, New York.

Aspinwall, William H.—His Portrait, Blo-

Aspinwall, William H.—His Portrait, Biography and Character in April number "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL," 30c. Newsmen have it. "PHRENOLOGICAL S. R. WELLS, 359 Broadway, New York.

A.—Waits' Nervous Antidote Cured Me of severe pain in my lungs and severe cough.

MURRAY W. SMITH, 78 Cedar street.

Barry Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, for invalida.—The most autritive preparation ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most deligated beverage.

JOHN F. HENRY, Agent.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is Both a Pallintive and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

Electrical Treatment for Acute and Chronic diseases, by Dr. CHAMPERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth st.

Forman's "pring Style of Hais, for Gentlemen and boys, are now on exhibition. 3M Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

Gold Watches, Stem Winders, \$68. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 8tl Broadway, near Fourteenth street

Gentlemen's Bress Hats, 87.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Havana and Kentucky Lottery Drawings on file. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, 191 Broadway

Hope Told a Flattering Tale, but Trut's Asserts that the place for gentemen to buy their apring Hate is at KNOX'S 212 Broadway.

Just Issued.

By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse, of San Lake City (Bustrated by Stephens). This increasely interesting book is the only revelation of The INNER LIFE OF THE MORMONS

by Stephens). This intensely thereasing over the stephens in t

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
have removed to
785 and 785 Broadway, corner of Seath treet.

The Great Original Dollar Store, 665: Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, contains a larger assortment of useful and fancy goods than any other store in the world. The choice of any article in the establishment for 31, regardless of 602 of valve.